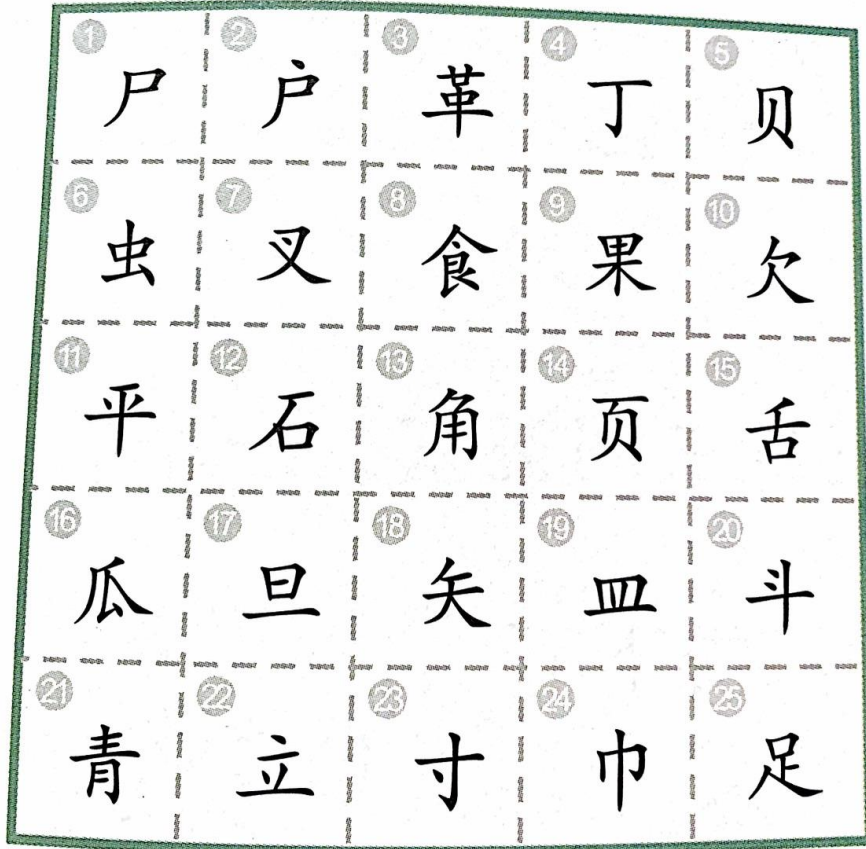


Mandarin
4月18号



高速公路 gao1 su4 gong1 lu4
饭店, 酒店 fan4 dian4, jiu3 dian4
运动场 yun4 dong4 chang3
远, 近 yuan3 jin4
怎么走, zen3 me zou3
在 A 和 B (的) 中间

Planning a trip to Cheng Du

Video clip: (it's only 46 seconds long – so not daunting)

https://youtube.com/clip/UgkxhQnIMSOAqOzHbXlwpDk1ACzADA3E5xTd?si=oh8Hgw_MZ3sID2TN

EXAMPLE 2:



A: 你吃过家常豆腐吗?

B: 我吃过 (家常豆腐)。

A: 你觉得家常豆腐好吃吗?

B: 我觉得家常豆腐很好吃/不好吃。

1.



2.



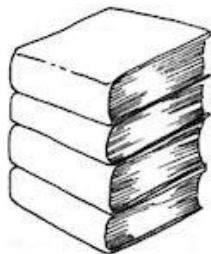
3.



C. Using the table as a reference point, ask and answer where each item is located.



1.

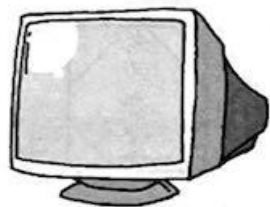


2.



指出物件

3.



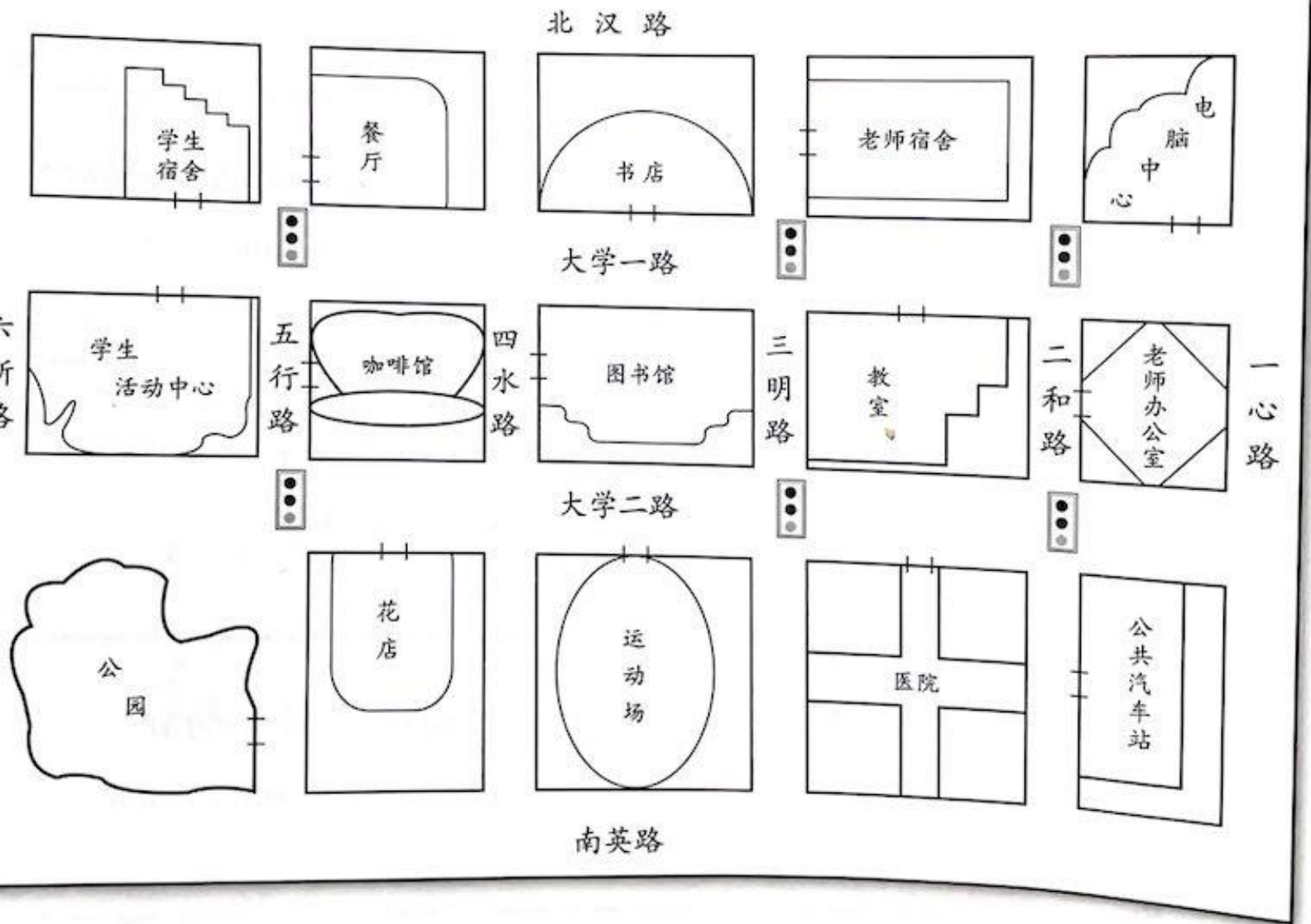
电视机

4.



运动鞋

校园地图



Locate some of the buildings using different landmarks.

EXAMPLE: 图书馆

A: 请问图书馆在哪儿？

B: 图书馆在运动场的北边。

or

图书馆在教室和咖啡馆的中间。

J. Recap and Narrate

Working with a partner, recap the content of Dialogue II:

1. 王朋和高文中
一起去什么地方？
2. 谁开车？
3. 王朋知道去
中国城
怎么走吗？
4. 高文中说他带
地图了吗？
5. 高文中说他知道
去中国城怎么
走吗？
6. 高文中说去
中国城怎么走？
7. 王朋知道东南
西北吗？
8. 高文中告诉
王朋的路对吗？

6. Reduplication of Verbs

Like adjectives [see Grammar 3 in Lesson 12], verbs can also be reduplicated. Reduplication of a verb in this lesson refers to an anticipated or requested action, and it makes the tone of the sentence milder.

- ① 老师，您再说说什么时候用“了”，好吗？
Lǎoshī, nín zài shuō shuo shénme shíhou yòng “le”, hǎo ma?
(Teacher, would you say a bit more about when to use “le”, please?)
- ② 妈，您看看，我这样写对不对？
Mā, nín kàn kan, wǒ zhèyàng xiě duì bu duì?
(Mom, take a look—did I write this correctly or not?)
- ③ 我用用你的电脑可以吗？
Wǒ yòng yong nǐ de diànnǎo kěyǐ ma?
(May I use your computer for a minute?)
- ④ 你帮我找找我的笔，好吗？
Nǐ bāng wǒ zhǎo zhao wǒ de bǐ, hǎo ma?
(Could you help me look for my pen for a second?)
- ⑤ 你考完试，我们一起去公园走走，聊聊天儿。
Nǐ kǎo wán shì, wǒmen yìqǐ qù gōngyuán zǒu zou, liáo liáo tiānr.
(Let's take a walk in the park and have a chat after your exam.)

If a sentence includes both a modal verb and an action verb, only the action verb can be reduplicated.

- ⑥ 她想看看我的新手机。
Tā xiǎng kàn kan wǒ de xīn shǒujī.
(She wants to take a look at my new cell phone.)

作业

Read through all notes (pages 1-8 above)

Read the questions on page 9 below and answer them, using the last text about trying to drive to China Town. I've added it below.

Read through the examples of verb duplication (page 10 below) Nothing particularly new here.

There will be 6 lessons in this block, taking us up to 23rd May. I might need to cancel one due to the opening of the exhibition – but if you would pay for 6 and then we can carry one over if need be.



我们去中国城吃中国饭吧！



我没去^⑤过中国城，不知道中国城在哪儿。



没问题^①，你开车，我告诉你怎么走。



你有地图吗？给我^⑥看看。



地图在宿舍里，我忘了拿来了。



没有地图，走错了怎么办？



没有地图没关系，中国城我去过很多次，不用地图也能^⑦找到。

LA

①

你从这儿一直往南开，过三个路口，往西一拐^②就^③到了。



哎，我不知道东南西北^③。



那你一直往前开，过三个红绿灯，往右一拐就到了。

(过了三个路口)



不对，不对。你看，这个路口只能往左拐，不能往右拐。



那就是下一个路口。往右拐，再往前开。到了，到了，你看见了吗？前面有很多中国字。



那不是中文，那是日文，我们到了小东京了。



是吗？那我们不吃中国饭了，吃日本饭吧！

② 拐 (guǎi), in the sense of "to turn," is used mainly in northern China. In the south, 转 (zhuǎn) is more commonly used instead, which is also the more formal substitute for 拐 (guǎi) in the north.

③ Chinese speakers customarily mention the four directions in a set sequence, 东南西北 (dōng nán xī běi) or 东西南北 (dōng xī nán běi). For southeast and northeast, one says 东南 (dōng nán) and 东北 (dōng běi), never *南东 (nán dōng) or *北东 (běi dōng). Similarly, for southwest and northwest, one says 西南 (xī nán) and 西北 (xī běi), never *南西 (nán xī) or *北西 (běi xī).